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that the differential air pressure existing between the bypass duct airflow and the ambient causes the nozzle flaps to rotate radially outward to a maximum nozzle area position;

an inflatable bladder in engagement with the unison ring; and

actuating ring means translatable disposed relative to the unison ring between the bladder and nozzle flaps for translating downstream to engage and rotate the nozzle flaps radially inward upon inflation of the bladder to thereby decrease the exhaust area of the bypass duct and prevent the nozzle flaps from being rotated further radially outward by said differential air pressure.

2. The fan cowling of claim 1 wherein:

the turbofan engine includes a fan of the variable pitch type which may be varied into reverse pitch so as to reverse the normal direction of the airflow through the bypass duct, and

further comprising actuator means housed within the fixed portion and drivingly engaging the aft variable portion for translating the aft variable portion apart from the fixed portion to expose an opening therebetween which provides an auxiliary air intake when the fan is placed in a reverse pitch orientation and translating the aft variable portion in an upstream direction to close the auxiliary air intake when the fan is in a forward pitch orientation.

3. The fan cowling of claim 2 wherein:

the unison ring includes an inner wall member spaced apart from an outer wall member interconnected by an integral forward wall member for sealingly engaging the aft end of the fixed portion of the cowling;

the inflatable bladder is disposed intermediate the inner and outer wall members in abutting relation with the unison ring, and

the actuating ring means is slidably disposed for axial translation between the inner and outer wall members and includes a rearwardly extending circumferential flange terminating in an abutment face for engagement with the forward ends of the nozzle flaps.

4. The fan cowling of claim 3 including:

a ring section maintained in spaced relation intermediate the inner and outer wall members of the unison ring wherein the ring section has a forward abutment face for engaging the actuating ring means and stopping rearward translation thereof in order to provide a stop for the minimum nozzle area position and an aft abutment face for engaging

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the forward ends of the nozzle flaps and stopping outward rotation thereof in order to provide a stop for the maximum nozzle area position.

5. The fan cowling of claim 3 wherein:

the forward wall member of the unison ring has a generally concave face for sealingly engaging the aft end of the fixed portion of the cowling which is generally convex, and

the inflatable bladder is of generally circular cross-section such that the forward side of the bladder engages the generally concave side of a third annular wall member extending radially between the inner and outer wall members of the unison ring and the aft side of the bladder engages a generally concave surface on the actuating ring section.

6. The fan cowling of claim 2 wherein:

the unison ring of the aft variable portion is retained for axial translation relative to the fixed portion of the cowling by a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart longitudinal guide and support struts which may be axially translated relative to the fixed portion of the cowling by the linear actuator means.

7. The fan cowling of claim 2 wherein:

the unison ring of the aft variable portion includes two arcuate sections retaining arcuate bladder sections, each arcuate unison ring section of which is rotatably connected to an axle rod disposed for translation relative to the fixed portion of the cowling, such that the arcuate unison ring sections may be swung apart permitting the core engine to be lowered for ease of repair and maintenance.

8. The fan cowling of claim 2 further comprising:

at least one air inlet for the inflatable bladder, conduit means housed within the fixed portion and in flow communication with the air inlet when the aft variable portion is fully translated in the upstream direction and out of flow communication with the air inlet when the aft variable portion is translated apart from the fixed portion for supplying pressurized air to the bladder.

9. The fan cowling of claim 8 wherein the conduit means further comprises:

valve means for selectively obtruding pressurized airflow to the bladder such that interruption of the pressurized airflow to the bladder causes deflation of the bladder and upstream translation of the actuating ring means to thereby permit the free rotation of the nozzle flaps about the unison ring.

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